THE

Caledonian Mercury

No. 9841. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, OCTOBER 11. 1784.

SALE OF CATTLE AND FURNITURE.

TO be SOLD by public roup at CAROLINE PARK, upon Tuesday next, the 12th inſtant (inſtead of Thurſday the 14th, as formerly advertiſed,)

A few large MILK COWS; ſome ſmall BLACK CATTLE fit for ſlaughter, and a ſtout BLACK GALLOWAY.

And, at the ſame place, on Thurſday next, the 14th inſtant, Sundry articles of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, conſiſting of Beds and Bedding, a fine large Mahogany Library Table, Moreen Window Curtains, &c.

The roup to begin each day at 11 o'clock forenoon.

BEEF AND BUTTER WANTED.

THE WHALE FISHING COMPANY at Dunbar want Twenty Thouſand pounds weight of BEEF, and Fifty Firkins Salted BUTTER

The Beefs to be killed at Dunbar betwixt and the firſt week of November, and the Butter delivered there by the firſt of February, both next to come.

Perſons willing to contract for furniſhing theſe articles, will pleaſe ſend their propoſals in writing, ſealed and addreſſed to the Directors of the Whale Fiſhing Company at Dunbar, betwixt and the 20th of October current.

TO GARDENERS.

ABOUT an Acre and an Half of GROUND, immediately to the north of Queen's-ſtreet, and the entry from Broughton Lone, directly oppoſite to the weſt end of Piccardy, is to be Let for Garden Ground at Martinmas next.—Application may be made to Thomas Shairp, Secretary to the Royal Bank, any lawful day, betwixt the hours of eleven and three o'clock. No perſon needs to apply, that cannot give proper ſecurity for the rent, and for his own good behaviour, as an irregular perſon may have it in his power to do much hurt.

JUDICIAL SALE

BY ADJOURNMENT—AND THE UPSET PRICE REDUCED.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 24th November next, betwixt the hours of four and ſix o'clock afternoon,

The Ten-merk Land of old extent of BALGRAY, with the Mill thereof, and teinds of the ſame, lying in the pariſh of Irvine and ſhire of Ayr.

Theſe lands hold of Mr Hamilton of Bourtree-hill.—The free yearly rent is proved to be 199 l. 2 s. 2 d. and they will be expoſed at the reduced upſet price of 4600 l.

The ſuperiority of the lands of Well-hill, formerly part of the lands of Rickertonholm, for which there is payable an yearly feu-duty of 11 s. 1 d. 4-12ths, and which will be expoſed at the ſum of 16 l. 13 s. 4 d. Sterling.

For further particulars apply to William Brown, writer in Kilmarnock, William Wilſon, writer to the ſignet, and Mr George Kilpatrick, clerk to the proceſs.

TO be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffee-houſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 17th of November 1784, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

Theſe Eleven Oxengates of the Lands of WESTOUN,

which belong to Daniel Telfer, Eſq; and are part of the ten-merk land of Weſtoun, lying within the pariſh of Douglas, and ſhire of Lanark.——AS ALSO, the Two-berk-Land of old extent of PAMBRECK, and teinds thereof, lying in the pariſh of Auchinleck, and ſhire of Ayr.

The lands of Weſtoun lie about a mile from the town of Douglas, in an agreeable country, and are adapted both for tillage and paſture.—— There are many excellent ſituations for a manſion-houſe and offices upon the eſtate, and the great road betwixt Edinburgh and Ayr runs through it. It is held feu of the family of Douglas for payment of an yearly feu-duty of 4 l. 12 s. 6 d. after which there remains of free rent about 186 l. Sterling, beſides the produce of a coal-mine that is preſently working, but not included in the rental.

The Lands of Pambreck are remarkable for the quality of their ſheep. They are held feu of the Earl of Dumfries, and are at preſent ſet at the low rent of 27 l. a-year; but a conſiderable riſe is expected at the end of the preſent tack, as there is plenty of coal and lime upon this farm.

If the lands of Weſtown are not ſold together, they will be expoſed in ſeparate parcels, to be ſpecified in the articles of ſale.

Mr Telfer, the proprietor, will ſhow the lands and boundaries; and the rental and progreſs of writs may be ſeen by applying to James Home clerk to the ſignet, to whom perſons intending to purchaſe by private bargain may alſo apply any time before the day of ſale.

FARM NEAR INVERNESS.

TO be LET on leaſe, for ſuch number of years as may be agreeable to the tenant, and entered upon at the term of Whitſunday next,

The LANDS of KINMYLIES, in the pariſh and county of Inverneſs, conſiſting of 502 acres of arable land, and ſeveral hundred acres of well-grown planting. One half of the arable land is incloſed and ſubdivided, and the proprietor will incloſe and ſubdivide the other half, or make a proper allowance to the tackſman for doing it.

Theſe lands have a fine ſouthern expoſure, and come cloſe to the weſt ſuburb of the town of Inverneſs. The whole of them lie within a mile of the town, which makes the carriage of dung and other manure very eaſy to the tackſman; and as the planting is well grown, and forms a ring round the farm, it not only affords conſiderable ſhelter, but will enable the tackſman to winter a number of cattle.—— There is a convenient farm houſe, and offices anſwerable.

Propoſals for a leaſe may be given in to Major Fraſer of Balladrum, or to Alexander Baillie, Eſq; of Dochfour, near Inverneſs; to Lachlan Duff writer to the ſignet in Edinburgh; or to Mr Robert Webſter at Fonlis, near Dundee; and every offer will be kept ſecret that is not accepted of.

SALE OF LANDS, MANSION-HOUSE, &c.

IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD, the MAINS of MOLLANCE, with the Manſion-Houſe, Offices, Garden and Policy, ſituated within twelve miles of Kirkcudbright, and ſixteen miles of Dumfries, on the great military road from thence to Ireland; as alſo, as much of the adjoining Farms to the extent of 1000 l. per annum, or more, as purchaſers may incline.

The Houſe is modern, being built about thirty years ago, large and commodious, and with a complete ſet of offices, is in the very beſt repair. The ſituation is fine, and commands very extenſive proſpects of the adjacent country, which is remarkably pleaſant, and well cultivated. There is about 50 acres of wood in the policy, part of which is full grown, part lately planted, and all in a moſt thriving condition.

The fertility of theſe Lands is too well known to need deſcription, and they are occupied by a ſet of as wealthy, induſtrious, and intelligent tenants as any in that country; but are ſtill capable of great improvement, by means of ſhell marle, of which there is abundance within theſe lands, and in the neighbourhood. Coal and Lime are brought by water-carriage within four miles of the premiſſes, where alſo the produce may be exported.

The Lands are all incloſed and ſubdivided, and the farm-ſteadings are all either lately built or in the beſt repair.

James Carter, overſeer at Mollance, will ſhow the premiſſes.

For further particulars, apply to James Stormonth writer in Edinburgh, or Robert Ramſay writer in Dumfries.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or new Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, on Tueſday the 15th day of December 1784, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

The Lands and Eſtate of KILGRASTOWN,

which pertained to the deceaſed John Craigie of Kilgraſtown, lying in the pariſhes of Dumbarnie, Dron, and Abernethy, and ſhire of Perth.

This eſtate conſiſts of 1754 acres 1 rood and 32 falls, all conveniently and pleaſantly ſituated within a few miles of the town of Perth, and the late proprietor beautified the place with extenſive plantations and policies. There is a commodious Dwelling-houſe upon the eſtate, which is within three miles of the town of Perth, and about a quarter of a mile weſt from the Bridge of Earn; and there are a complete ſet of offices lately built thereon.

The yearly proven rent of the eſtate, after deduction of the feu-duties, public burdens, and the valued teinds of ſuch parts of the eſtate as lie in the pariſhes of Dron and Dumbarnie, out of which laſt the ſtipends to the miniſters of Dron and Dumbarnie fall to be paid, is, - - - L. 1275 14 8 11-12ths

Which valued at twenty-ſix years purchaſe, extends to - - L. 33,169 3 3 10-12ths

Being the upſet-price of the eſtate.

This eſtate will be expoſed in whole, or in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of KILGRASTOWN, whereon the manſion-houſe and offices ſtand, and part of the lands of KINTULLO, lying within the pariſh of Dumbarnie, and upon the weſt ſide of the turnpike-road leading from Perth to Kinroſs; pleaſantly ſituated along the ſouth ſide of the water of Earn, immediately to the weſt of the bridge of Earn, and are all incloſed and ſubdivided. The tenants houſes are in good order; the ſoil is of a rich quality, and the grounds are in excellent good condition. This part of the eſtate conſiſts of 574 acres 3 roods and 17 falls, part whereof is agreeably laid out in woods and plantations, which are in a healthy and thriving condition.—Part of this lot is held of a ſubject ſuperior; but there is a ſufficiency of valuation to entitle to vote for a member of Parliament.

LOT II. That part of the Lands of Kintullo, Broomſtobs, Clayton, and others, with the ſalmon fiſhing upon the water of Earn, lying in the pariſh of Dumbarnie, and upon the eaſt ſide of the turnpike road leading from Perth to Kinroſs.——Theſe lands conſiſt of 304 acres, 2 roods, 34 falls, and lie pleaſantly along the ſouth ſide of the water of Earn, immediately to the eaſt of the Bridge of Earn, and are all incloſed and ſubdivided. The tenants houſes are all in good condition, and the ſoil is of a rich quality. They hold of the Crown, and entitle the proprietor to vote in the election for the county of Perth. Part of theſe lands is alſo beautifully laid out in woods and plantations, which are in a very thriving condition.

LOT III. The Lands of Kirkpottie, Meikle Fildies, and Clockridgeſtone, lying contiguous within the pariſh of Dron, and conſiſting of 676 acres 1 rood and 36 falls; 264 acres 3 roods and 9 falls whereof have been planted in the view of building a Manſion-houſe upon this part of the eſtate. Theſe plantations are in high order. The lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs-books of the county at 360 l. Scots.

LOT IV. The Lands of Halltown, with the Fiſhing of Cordon, upon the water of Earn, lying within the pariſh of Abernethy, and in the neighbourhood of the lands of Kirkpottie, &c. above mentioned. This lot conſiſts of 61 acres 2 roods and 21 falls; and likewiſe holds of a ſubject-ſuperior.

Theſe two lots of the eſtate laſt mentioned, are ſituated within 4 miles of the town of Perth, and two miles of the bridge of Earn.

The upſet price of each lot will be mentioned in a future advertiſement.

The articles of roup are to be ſeen at the office of Mr John Callander, Depute-Clerk of Seſſion; and the progreſs of writs, rentals, and plans of the eſtate, will be ſhown by William Lumſdaine, clerk to the ſignet. John Rutherford, jun. writer in Perth, the preſent factor, will alſo ſhew rentals of the eſtate; and William Chalmers at Kilgraſtown, will ſhow the grounds.

From the London Papers, Oct. 5.

LONDON.

His Moſt Chriſtian Majeſty has publiſhed an edict which attracts the attention not only of his own kingdom, but of all States any way connected with France.

It contains a plan for the gradual extinction of the national debt, which is immediately to be put into execution.

It is, to apply to this purpoſe ſuch life annuities as fall, which are reckoned, *communibus annis*, to amount to twelve hundred thouſand livres: to this he promiſes to add the annual ſum of three millions of livres, which fund, though apparently ſmall at firſt, will, from the *rapid progreſſion of compound intereſt*, in the ſpace of 25 years be ſufficient to extinguiſh about eight hundred millions of the perpetual debt.

To ſecure this fund to the uſe for which it is deſigned, and to put it in the power of the Directors always to know, at a ſingle glance, the amount of the intereſts extinguiſhed either by death or reimburſement, it is enacted, that all the annuities for life, as well as the intereſt of the perpetual debts, ſhall be paid into this fund, juſt as they now ſtand, and without paying any regard to their increaſe, by which regulation the ſum reſulting from the ſucceſſive extinctions will be found placed there of itſelf, without a poſſibility of its being turned into any other channel, and will thus become a ſource of continual augmentation of the means of payment.

The annuitants and creditors will not be affected by this arrangement, as the annuities and intereſts of all kinds will be regularly paid by the Treaſurer of the *Bank of Extinction*, according to the edict of the 15th of September.

From the ſame principle the ſums payable at a fixed period, either from the Royal Treaſury or the *Bank of Arrears*, ſpringing from the ſame ſource, and being equally the direct debt of the State, ſhall be diſcharged from the ſame Bank of Extinction, for which purpoſe the funds deſtined to ſupply thoſe payments ſhall for the future be paid into it.

As to the other payments for which aſſignments were made on particular funds, ſuch as thoſe of the Clergy, the different *Pais d'Etats*, the Domaine of Paris, and the order of the Holy Ghoſt, theſe being connected with intermediate credits, and other receipts being neceſſary to be given, they are to continue to be made as future.

From all theſe operations ſteadily purſued, in the ſpace of 25 years, more than twelve hundred ſixty-four millions of the public debt will be diſcharged, viz. ſeven hundred and eighty-three by the progreſſive fund deſtined for the extinction of contracts, and four hundred eighty one millions and a half by the payment of ſums to be diſcharged at fixed times, which will produce on the firſt an annual diminution of thirty-nine millions of intereſt, and on the latter a diminution of twenty-two millions. Beſides this, thirty millions of life annuities will fall in that time at the forementioned rate of one million two hundred thouſand livres per annum, which will make a total of 811 millions per annum, from which the State will be freed at the end of the year 1809.

Antwerp, ſays a correſpondent, about which the public curioſity is at preſent ſo powerfully excited, was once the emporium of the European continent, though now reduced to a mere tapeſtry, or thread-lace ſhops, with the houſes of a few Jews, bankers, and jewelers adjoining. This ancient ſtore-houſe, or granary of the North, has no longer either ſhips in its harbour, or commodities in its market. Before the civil wars, under the infatuation of Philip the Second, deſolated his country, it was ſaid to do more buſineſs in one month than even Venice, in its moſt flouriſhing ſtate, in two years. Its form is orbicular, or rather a bow, of which the river is the ſtring. Its quay is four hundred yards wide, and ſaid to be not leſs than twenty-two feet deep. No town can be conceived more commodious for trade, as it is interſected by no leſs than eight canals, cut out of the Scheldt, ſome of which, in its flouriſhing condition, are ſaid to have contained a hundred loaded veſſels at a time. It contains two hundred public buildings, peculiarly beautiful and magnificent. The ſtreets are all large and regular, the cathedral is a ſtructure of great elegance and ſublimity, the town-houſe has not, perhaps, for the moſt exquiſite architecture, its ſuperior in the world, and the citadel is eſteemed one of the ſtrongeſt fortreſſes in the low countries.

Nothing can be finer than the country adjacent, or contiguous to Antwerp. Every gentleman's ſeat in the neighbourhood is a ſort of caſtle or chateau; a circumſtance which powerfully reminds us of thoſe hoſtile and ſanguinary times, when no man was ſafe in his own houſe, but in proportion to its ſtrength. The deſolation, however, which takes place, in conſequence of a total decay of trade, is ſtrongly marked by the ſcarcity of money which prevails among the inhabitants. All ſorts of proviſion are conſequently ſo very cheap, that a ſtranger may dine in Bruſſels, on ſeven or eight diſhes of meat, for leſs than an Engliſh ſhilling. Travelling is very ſafe, reaſonable, and charming, where the country, though ſolitary, continues ſo pleaſing, where the means of luxury almoſt within every man's reach, and where the roads, which are generally a broad cauſeway, and much broader than ours, run for ſeveral miles in a ſtraight line, and terminate with the view of ſome noble palace or building. So deeply impreſſed were the reſt of Europe with the ſuperior excellence of this country in the æra of its proſperity, that it was vulgarly ſaid of it, that *its bread was better than bread, its fire hotter than fire, and its iron harder than iron.*

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Boulogne, dated the 22d of July.

"We were under the greateſt alarm at the appearance of the combined Spaniſh fleet, and conſequently reſolved to ſecure our moſt valuable effects, and retire to the mountains, and there remain ſpectators of the dreadful ſcene which was expected. The Spaniards began their operations on the 12th, but without doing any miſchief, although their commander, officers, ſoldiers, and ſailors, ſhewed the moſt undaunted courage. They continued their operations eight following days, and the Algerines defended themſelves in a manner which did them infinite honour; notwithſtanding which they would have ſuffered very much if their 66 gun-boats had not kept the enemy at a diſtance; in which they ſucceeded ſo well, that only four bombs fell in the town, and thoſe did very little damage: one of the bombs fell on the fort Babazon, another on a little building which was already under water. The laſt attack was bloody on both ſides, and we ſaw with aſtoniſhment the Algerines, both officers and men, purſuing the Spaniſh boats to within muſket-ſhot of the enemy's large ſhips. Once the Spaniſh fleet was very near being caught between two fires, which was, however, timely prevented by the Neapolitans. On the evening of the day, when the combined fleet retired, the whole place was illuminated, and as much joy ſhewn as if they had got a complete victory. The Bey, in order to conciliate the eſteem of the merchants and ſtrangers, ordered 400 Janiſſaries to be diſtributed in the gardens and villages, where the Franks had retired, with orders to hang any one upon the ſpot who ſhould dare to offer them any inſult. We are now returned to the town, and found every thing perfectly ſafe and unhurt."

Extract of a letter from an Engliſh gentleman at Paris, dated Sept. 24.

"You have no doubt heard that the Louveſtein party have prevailed over the friends to the houſe of Orange in Ireland.—*Louis-d'ors* have done wonders with the Dutch. From the interpoſition of Mouſ. Vergennes, the Emperor has relaxed in his demands upon their High Mightineſſes. The free and independent States have, in fact, made themſelves dependent on France; to which power they have actually become provinces.

"Swiſſerland ſtands almoſt in the ſame predicament; ſo that the balance of power, which was ſo well preſerved in the reign of Geo. II. is totally annihilated.

"His Grace of Dorſet lives in a very indifferent hotel, but in a ſtile that does honour to his country.

"The *etiquette* between Lord Cheſterfield and the Court of Madrid is at length ſettled, and his Excellency will leave this metropolis in a few days."

PRICE OF STOCKS, Oct. 7.

Bank Stock ſhut.	Ind'a Stock, —
5 per cent. Stock, 88 a 87½.	3 per cent. Ann. ſhut.
4 per cent. Ann. 1777, ſhut, 73½ a ¼ op.	India Bonds paid, —
	Ditto unpaid, 2 a 3 diſc.
3 per cent. con. 55½ a ¼ a ½.	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per cent. red. ſhut.	Navy Bills, 16½ diſc.
3 per cent. 1726, —	3 per cent. Scrip. 55½.
Long Ann. —	4 per cent Scrip. —
Short Ann. 1778, —	Omnium, —
South Sea Stock, —	Lottery Tickets, 15 l. 11 s. 6 d. a 12 s.
3 per cent. Old Ann. ſhut.	
Ditto New Ann. 54½.	Light Long Ann. —
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND AT DEAL, Oct. 6. N. E. by E.

From the London Papers, Oct. 7.

Naples, Sept. 9. As there has been much talk about the 1500 men sent to Malta to quell the disturbances there, it may not be improper to explain the rise of the dissentions.

Some time ago a priest assassinated his uncle and nephew, and took refuge in the Hotel of the Bishop; the Judge demanded the assassin to be given up, which the Bishop refused; the authority of the then Grand-Master, hurt by this refusal, ordered a detachment, with all possible circumspection, to take the delinquent from his asylum; the clergy, outrageous at this pretended infraction of their privileges, sought for nothing but to be revenged of the Grand Master; and the dearness of provisions soon furnished an opportunity. The priests raised the people, and a sedition was formed, and their plan was to assassinate the Grand Master, and bring the island under clerical government, but the Grand Master fought the rebels in person, imprisoned the ecclesiastics who fomented the discord, beheaded some, and exposed their heads on poles. This irritated the clergy the more, who complained to the Pope, but all the representations of the Holy See could not convince the Grand Master that he was wrong, and it is generally believed his inflexibility cost him his life, as a violent dose of poison ended his days, since which there has been no harmony between the order and the clergy; and the present Grand Master, a Frenchman by nation, of the illustrious family of Rohan, is faithfully attached to the principles of his predecessors, and in the present disturbances has punished several of the insurgents, and narrowly watches the clergy. This was the cause of his requesting our Court to send him 1500 men, that he may put an effectual end to the sedition.

Paris Sept. 22. The public papers have greatly exaggerated the differences between the French and Portuguese on the coast of Angola: There was neither cannonading nor hostilities, much less any bloodshed; but M. de Marigny, the Captain of the French frigate, thought it his duty to take possession of a small fort lately built by the Portuguese, which might have proved some obstruction to trade, and accordingly summoned the commandant to capitulate, which he did, and the fore was destroyed.

Hamburgh, Sept 24. Letters from Poland mention, that some workmen employed by Prince Radzivil, to take down a wall, at his Highness's seat at Wilno, found an aperture therein, containing several vessels filled with Polish florins, to the number of two millions.

Paris, Sept. 24. On the very same afternoon that the brothers Robert arrived in their aerial carriage near Bethune, in Artois, close to the castle of the Prince de Ghistelles, at Beuvry, about fifty leagues from Paris, the Prince de Ghistelles and his son had entertained the neighbouring country people with the going up of an air balloon of thirty feet high, made upon Mr Montgolfier's principle. This sight was just finished, and the people returning home, when Messr. Robert appeared over their heads, to their no small astonishment; they immediately called to them to descend there, but the travellers perceiving a mill immediately under them plied their oars, which made their vehicle describe a semicircle, and clearing them of the mill they came down on a plain; but if the multitude were astonished at the first sight of them, how much more so were they, when they found they had only left Paris at noon. They were carried to the castle of the Prince de Ghistelles in triumph, and received both by the Prince and all the neighbourhood with every demonstration of joy. The aerial travellers were crowned in the castle, and again in the town of Bethune, where the Colonel of the garrison made a grand entertainment for them.

Utrecht, Sept. 30. We have accounts from Breda, that an officer in the service of the Republic is arrived there, with orders for the garrison to be furnished with a sufficiency of tents necessary for a compaign in six weeks time.

Warsaw, Sept. 1. The King is just set out for Lithuania. The city of Grodno is already very brilliant, by the number of persons of rank which the approaching diet (to be held there) has drawn from all parts. The Polish Diet, or Assembly of the States, is composed of 146 members.

Rhinsfeld, Sept. 8. In the night between the 5th and 6th of this month, at one in the morning, two shocks of an earthquake were felt here, accompanied with a loud explosion.

Gibraltar, Aug. 20. The cannon of the ten floating batteries, which were sunk before this port, will shortly be exposed here to public sale. Three hundred pieces of different bores, 50 of them very beautiful 26 pounders of brass, cast in the years 1778, 1779, 1780, and 1781, at Seville and Barcelona; 150 others also in brass, very little damaged, and the rest of different sizes in iron, besides some old pieces, 42, 26, and 18 pounders, and a great number of bombs, bullets, and anchors. The money arising from the sale of all these will be distributed among the regiments that were in garrison during the siege, who have, moreover, 30,000 l. sterling to share amongst them, from the prizes made upon the Spaniards, which have been given up to them by Government.

LONDON.

This morning some dispatches were received from Gibraltar, which were brought over in the Experiment cutter, arrived at Plymouth.

This morning some dispatches were received from Jersey, which contain an account of the transports, with the 68th regiment on board, from Portsmouth, being safe arrived at that place and Guernsey, where they had landed the troops, all well.

The Bishop of Osnaburgh comes no more to England but in the character of a visitor to the British Court. He has taken possession of his episcopal principality, and his general residence in Germany is therefore thought to be absolutely necessary; besides which he is a General Officer in the Hanoverian service, and one of the Lords of the Regency of that electorate. The whole of his Royal Highness's revenue and emoluments is estimated at upwards of 40,000 l. per annum, on which he can live with great splendor at Hanover, where the place of his common residence is fixed.

They write from Stasburgh, that the Duke of Cumberland and his Duchess are gone from thence to Lisle, in French Flanders, where they proposed to continue for some time, and are in perfect health.

Lord Chesterfield and his suite still remain at the Prince of Wales's hotel in Paris, waiting the arrival of an Ambassador from Madrid. It is extraordinary that the nation should be burthened with the expence of this Embassy so long before it can even in appearance be of any service. Would it not be time enough to send an Ambassador when we learned that the Spanish Minister had appointed a Nobleman to our Court: There would then be some pretence to send an Ambassador to Paris; but as the case now stands, we are treated with a supercilious contempt. Query, Would the late Lord Chatham have submitted to this indignity?

A Cabinet Council will be held at St James's to-morrow, to take into consideration the proposals made by a foreign Court through their Ambassador here.

Yesterday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House in Leadenhall-street, when a recent message from the Minister, relative to some new appointments for India, was taken under consideration.

Authentic letters from Amsterdam, dated Oct. 2. confirm the reports from the north, of the Empress of Russia being dangerously ill. Some of these advices say, her Imperial Majesty is past recovery. This circumstance is not generally believed; but it is a fact, that she is attended by five physicians, one of whom is Dr Matthew Guthrie, a Scotchman. Should her Imperial Majesty pay the common debt of nature, it will make a very considerable change in the present arrangement of European politics.

The Empress, Catharine the II. of Russia, was born the 2d of May 1729, and married to her late husband, the unfortunate Peter the III. Emperor of all the Russias, the 1st of September, 1745. She acceded to the Imperial throne the 28th of June 1672, with her consort; became a widow, on his being barbarously murdered the 28th of July following, and was crowned Empress at Moscow, the 3d of October in the same year.

The Grand Duke of all the Russias, Paul Petrowitz, son of her Imperial Majesty, was born the 1st of October 1754, married the 10th of October 1773, to the Princess Natalia, of Hesse-Darmstadt, and on her demise to his present Duchess, the accomplished Princess Maria of Wurtemberg, in April 1776, by whom he has one son, Alexander, born 1777, and a daughter.

Authentic letters from Antwerp, dated the 29th of last month, declare, that a coalition has been entered into between the Empress of Russia, the Emperor, the Kings of Sardinia and Naples, with others of the Italian States, for a mutual trade up the Mediterranean, which it is conjectured will greatly increase the commercial interest of the Confederated Powers.

Letters from Vienna say, that a dispute has lately arisen between his Imperial Majesty's Ministers and the Venetian Envoy, the Chevalier Foscarini, relative to a late treaty concluded between the Porte and that republic, by which the Imperial traffic will be considerably injured. This affair occasions great speculation among the politicians on the continent.

According to letters from the Continent, the Spaniards are laying some schemes, in which if they succeed, all the other powers of Europe must from necessity be more or less injured: this is, the supplying the wants of all their foreign settlements themselves. To this end, the King has made an offer of settling trading Companies at Cadiz, Ferrol, Malaga, Carthagena, Barcelona, and in the island of Minorca, in which last place great improvements are making.

Advices from Warsaw, dated September 23, mention, that great tumults had happened from a number of insurgents in the neighbourhood of that city, who had broke open several granaries, and killed some persons who opposed them, on pretence of regulating the price of corn.

There is an excellent law in the city of Geneva that marks their wisdom, and, if introduced into our code, might have a very good tendency. This law excludes from the Magistracy, and even from the Great Council or Parliament, the children of those who died insolvent, except they have discharged their father's debts in a given proportion to their opulence. Few instances, it is said, have occurred where the creditors of the deceased have not received some compensation which could not be recovered by any legal process.

A letter from Bourdeaux says, that they have received advice from Guadaloupe, that they had on the 1st of August last a violent hurricane, which has done great damage; that every vessel which lay there was driven on shore, and it was feared would be lost; that a long range of warehouses were thrown down, and vast quantities of goods buried in the ruins: many lives were lost. The hurricane lasted 14 hours, and reached the islands of Martinico, St Lucia, &c.

Nothing has tended more to put an end to the spirit of emigration than the return of a few of our countrymen, who had gone on this forlorne hope across the Atlantic. They were in the most pitiable plight imaginable; they had worked their passage over, and were emaciated with bad diet and disease: they were notwithstanding much in debt for the little support they had received, to keep life and soul together. The accounts they gave of the Scots and Irish they found in America, prove what was long the dread of these expeditions—that they were drafted into the back settlements, to be hewers of wood and drawers of water—that the rate of wages in the country is so trifling, as to be utterly inadequate to the finding a European in what he has from long habit been used to look for as necessaries—that many English are smarting under the law for small debts incurred for the common necessaries of life; and, in short, that the labour of a good handicraftsman, unless he has a private fortune, will neither keep him in America, nor enable him to leave it.

That the public may have something like a just idea of the enormous expence attending the scrutiny, the following is an account of the sum which William Lawler's vote cost Sir Cecil during the three days which were wasted in scrutinizing it:

	L.	s.	d.
Court fees,	31	10	0
High Bailiff's counsel,	31	10	0
Sir Cecil's counsel,	22	1	0
Second ditto,	15	15	0
Attorney,	10	10	0
Short-hand writer,	3	3	0
Runners, &c. ten, at half a guinea,	15	15	0
Coffeehouses and witnesses expences, coach-hire, &c.	10	10	0
	140	14	0

Bank Stock opens the 22d inst.

Old South Sea Annuities open the 22d inst. and pay the dividend the 8th of November.

Three per cent. reduced annuities open the 27th inst.

India Annuities open the 11th inst. and pay the dividend the 2d of November.

Four per cent. consolidated Annuities open the 17th inst.

Short Annuities open the 16th inst.

Hops sold yesterday in the Borough as follows:—New bags from 4 l. 10 s. to 5 l. per cwt.—Pockets from 5 l. to 5 l. 15 s.

Mr Blanchard, who has been so successful in his aerial voyages in France, proposes to ascend on Saturday next, attached to his aerostatic globe (if the weather shall be clear) from Mr Lochie's gardens at Little Chelsea. Mr Sheldon intends to accompany his friend Mr B—— on the above expedition.

Many of the respectable inhabitants of Dublin county, sensible of the mischievous effects that must arise from the establishment of a Congress in Ireland, to overawe the Legislature, have protested against the measure of sending Delegates.

The Grand Jury of of the county of Kilkenny, in Ireland, lately delivered the following paper to Luke Roche, Esq; High Sheriff of that county.

"We, the Grand Jury of the county of Kilkenny embrace the first moment of our assembling, to return you our thanks for having declined calling a meeting of the county, to deliberate on the appointment of Delegates to meet in Dublin next October, for the purpose of promoting a reform in Parliament.

"An Assembly of county Delegates or Representatives meeting, and chosen in a manner unknown to the laws, appears to us in the light of a dangerous novelty, tending to produce public discord, to interrupt the national prosperity, and to overturn the constitution of Parliament, not to amend it.

"To call on men of every description, to assume to themselves an elective capacity, appears to us so injurious to the rights of freeholders, and to have so direct a tendency to inflame the minds of men with the hope of seizing upon a power which the constitution withholds from them, that we think such a measure, if generally countenanced, might shake the peace, the property, and the constitution of the country to their foundations."

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the commanding officers of his Majesty's frigates and cutters that cruize against the smugglers, to be particular in confining the crews of all such vessels as they capture, which shall fire a gun to effect their escape, being determined in that case to try them as pirates.

Extract of a letter from Canterbury.

"The following remarkable circumstance may be relied on as a fact:—On Sunday se'nnight, in the Duke of Dorset's park, at Knowle, near Seven Oaks, in Kent, a man and his wife, who came into that country hopping, quarrelled; and being somewhat in liquor, they came to blows. After the heat of passion was over, the man was so much vexed with what he had done, that he hung himself on the arm of a tree with a cord which he had about his waist. The wife perceiving this, jumped up from the ground, and going to her husband, said, "By the blessing of God I'll do part of the hangman's "office," and she pulled the legs of her dying husband with all her strength, ever and anon saying, "You shan't be disappoin-"ted, deary." The force with which she pulled broke the cord, and down he tumbled. After lying some time on the ground he recovered, and his wife having related to him the assistance she gave, he knocked her down, tied the cord together which his neck broke, and putting it about her's, he tied her up to the arm of the very same tree, where she hung until she expired. The man has since been taken up, and confessed the fact. Now the question of law is, Whether the attempt made on his life did not justify him in the act of retaliation?

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, Oct. 7.

"Here people who had frequented the watering-places for several months past, are now beginning to return to the metropolis. The fashionable demireps have been using every means to strengthen or renovate their debilitated constitutions, not with an intention to prove themselves useful members of society, and amend lives that have been two much checquered with a diversity of debaucheries, but with a full resolution to renew their profligacies, and satiate appetite with enjoyment.

"The restoration of the forfeited Estates is a measure that has given great satisfaction to the people of this country, although it must be allowed, that they are not so deeply interested in the subject as the natives of Scotland. It is with infinite pleasure we read the accounts in the Scotch papers, of the happiness which this measure has diffused through the different parts of Scotland, particularly amongst the inhabitants of the mountains, whose warlike disposition has so nobly supported the honour and glory of these kingdoms. It is a question agitated among the polite circles, since his Majesty has restored the Estates, whether or not he can likewise restore the forfeited *honours*.

"It is curious enough to observe the pretty maskers and masses follow *Lunardi* at the Pantheon; they remind us of the Liliputians examining the goodly form of Lemuel Gulliver! Had Hogarth been living, what a fine field for his pencil would Lunardi's motley groupe have affording him!

"The *Dunstable hat*, decorated with the *treble band*, and rising like a pyramid, resembles the hat worn by the witches in *Macbeth*; and it is to be understood, that the ladies who sport the *Dunstable hat* wish to be though truly *bewitching!*

"The *Balloon hat* is to stands its ground this winter, and to share the female attention with the *Lunardi bonnet*, a piece of *head machinery* very much resembling the Pantheon balloon!

"This afternoon, about six o'clock, the following very remarkable instance of cruelty happened in the city: The Jews being celebrating one of their grand festivals, their children were, as usual, diverting themselves at Duke's Place, when a Mr R——, who keeps a gin shop, took offence at the disturbance occasioned by their hilarity; and, after desiring them to desist, went with great deliberation up to his two-pair-of-stairs window, and fired a blunderbuss amongst 2000 Jews, while they were going to the synagogue, by which wanton cruelty three persons were killed, and two wounded in such a manner as to be thought past recovery. The inhuman Mr R—— is lodged in the Poultry Compter, and will undoubtedly suffer for this singular act of atrocity.

"Very considerable, some say immense, quantities of tobacco have landed on the London-quay, from the southern provinces of North America.

"Inclosed you have some paragraphs, of a very melancholy nature indeed, extracted from

The KINGSTON JOURNAL *of the 31st of July 1784.*

"It is with the deepest and most heart-felt concern we inform the public, that the effects of the dreadful hurricane last night, are fatal beyond imagination! Every vessel in the harbour, except three or four, among which is numbered his Majesty's packet-boat Thynne, are either sunk, dismasted, or driven on shore, and great numbers of lives are lost. The Mar-

Captain Boyle, it is said, is among those which are destroyed every person on board perished, except the carpenter. The barracks at Up-Park Camp are levelled with the ground, and five soldiers killed; the inner barracks on the parade are in ruins, and several soldiers terribly maimed; the hospital is also destroyed, and about ten persons killed and wounded.—In the upper parts of the town, and to the eastward, the scene is dreadful beyond example, and the whole town in general has suffered immense damage.—The storm began about half past eight o'clock at night, with a deluge of rain, and continued with increasing violence until past eleven, when it moderated.—To add to the horrors of this dreadful night, two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt between nine and ten o'clock, which, no doubt, completed the destruction of several houses!

"The destruction is so immense and extensive, that it is impossible to give the particulars in this days paper, though we hope in our next number will disclose the blackest catalogue of unparalleled havock and destruction. Our indulgent readers will excuse the delay of this day's publication to the dreadful visitation we all deplore!

"No satisfactory accounts have yet reached us from Port-Royal, though it is feared that the calamity has been most severely felt in that devoted town.

"His Majesty's ship Janus, Commodore Pakenham, we are happy to hear, has rode out the storm.

"The ship Brothers, Captain Braithwaite, is totally dismasted, and six of her hands were washed overboard, who all unfortunately perished.

"The ships Simon Taylor, Baker, and the Esther, Rogers, are both ashore on the Palisadoes; the former it is supposed will be lost, the latter got off, though not without considerable damage.

"We are exceedingly sorry to hear that Dr Coakley, of this town, stands foremost in the list of sufferers by the calamity of last night; a small vessel, belonging to that gentleman, which arrived yesterday at Port-Royal, with a valuable cargo, and 1200 l. cash on board, was totally lost, and three of his negroes perished."

BALLOON INTELLIGENCE

Great convulsions and dissolutions have of late happened, it seems, in different parts of this island. *Sheldon's* balloon has bursted, *Tytler's* balloon has failed, and there are dreadful fears!—of two balloons having bursted at Bath. All these terrible accidents, however, give no concern, it is said, to Monsieur *Blanchard*, and to Signor *Lunardi*. On the contrary, we hear, they are matter of triumph to those Popish foreigners, who secretly exult, it is said, that no *Protestant balloon* has ever been raised to the height of a chimney-top. Lunardi appears daily in the Pantheon at London, dressed *a la militaire*. He is said to be a genteel, smart, and determined figure, and altogether such a person as might be supposed to possess the address and the resolution to raise himself in an air-balloon.—His aerostatic globe having pierced the clouds under the direction of its daring conductor, both the machine and the mechanic, after their *apotheosis*, have obtained a place among the heathen gods, in the *Pantheon*. Here Lunardi shews himself to the gaping multitude, whom he salutes with inimitable grace, and thanks for the honour of visiting himself and his apparatus.

Blanchard shews his Balloon in the Temple of Health in Pallmall. It is finely ornamented, and, at the same time, gives a most favourable impression, by the neat fitness of its construction, of the mechanical genius of its maker.—John Bull's spirits are very low of late. He is not now in the clouds, as he was at the end of last war. He is bound to his native clod—*Crassa sere natus.*

Mr Tytler's exhibition of his balloon this day, in Comely Gardens, was attended with its usual want of success. When he last proposed to ascend, he gave for an excuse, that the wind was so high the balloon could not fill. This day, when there was scarce any wind at all, and the balloon filled by one o'clock, the spectators, both respectable and numerous, were kept together, from the expectation of seeing it go off, accompanied by Mr Tytler in his basket, till three o'clock; when, lo! it was discovered, after all the pretended weighings and powers of the machine, it was scarcely able to lift itself. The consequence was another disappointment. The spectators were only entertained with a view of the balloon itself, which floated in the air but for a few minutes. We hinted, when the last attempt was made, that a future one would not be so numerously attended. In this, however, we were mistaken; the curiosity of the Public for these matters seeming to be unbounded. But, we are persuaded, from what happened today, people will no longer be so far duped as to leave their different businesses and avocations, to witness again the attempt of an exhibition, of the success of which even the projector himself seems so very uncertain. It is also submitted, whether the Sheriff of the county, or other proper officer, should not put a negative on such imposition in future. It can have no good effect; and its tendency to promote idleness among the inferior ranks, who, with one accord, desert their respective employments, is undoubted.

It is really an object of ridicule and contempt, to see so many mock philosophers endeavouring, after the properties of inflammable and rarified air are fully ascertained, to signalize themselves by the construction of an Air Balloon.

—Tentanda via—qua me quoque possim
Tollere humo, victorque virum volitare per ora.

They would be highly exalted, indeed, by a sublime ascent in the air: But their exaltation would only be of that kind which men of great dulness and vanity seek to obtain, by lengthening out the sleeves and laps of their coats, and swelling their bushy and their curling periwigs. Lord Bacon somewhere observes, that, had the Egyptian Kings expended those sums, which they lavished to no good purpose in raising those vast piles known by the name of *Pyramids*, in penetrating to as great a depth into the bowels of the earth, they would have done more essential service to science, and consequently to the cause of humanity. In the present rage for balloons, this sentiment of Bacon merits consideration. The *Diving-bell* of a Spalding is a more useful invention than the Air Balloon of a Montgolfier.

On Friday last, the 8th current, died at Fisherrow, Miss Lilias Rattray, daughter of James Rattray, Esq; of Craighall. It is hoped her friends and relations will accept of this notification of her death.

Yesterday, William Spence, late causeway-layer in Dalkeith, was incerated in the Tolbooth here, by warrant of the Sheriff, on suspicion of being an active hand in setting fire to Mr Reid's distillery at Ford, in the evening of the 7th of June last. Spence, it would appear, after the destruction of the distillery, had enlisted in the train of Artillery, and went to Woolwich, where he would no doubt think himself perfectly safe. Crimes of so atrocious a nature, however, are not so easily looked over as the deluded multitude may be led to imagine. Information being received of his route, and transmitted by the Sheriff to Sir Sampson Wright at London, Sir Sampson, in consequence, sent some of his people to Woolwich, where they apprehended him; and he was committed to Tothillfield's Bridewell, London, where he remained, till Mr Sheriff Cockburn dispatched Mr Williamson messenger to receive him. He was accordingly delivered over to the messenger by orders of Sir Sampson, and arrived in town yesterday, as mentioned above.

On Monday last, James Rudman, Esq; was chosen Mayor of Newcastle.

Wednesday at the Quarter Sessions, Newcastle, the Grand Jury certified the prices of grain as follow: Wheat (per bushel) 6 s. 5 d. rye 4 s. 2 d. barley 3 s. malt 5 s. oats 2 s. 2 d. white peas 4 s. 3 d. grey peas 3 s 9 d. beans 3 s. 9 d.

Ayr, Oct. 8. 1784.

On Monday last came on here the annual election of Provost and Magistrates for the ensuing year, when the following Gentlemen were chosen,

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Esq; of Fairfield, Provost.
Messr. David Limond, John Blair, } Bailies.
John Ballantine, Esq; Dean of Guild.
Mr David Scot, Treasurer.

At same time, the Magistrates and Council unanimously agreed that a handsome piece of plate should be presented to David Fergusson, Esq; late Provost, as a mark of their gratitude for his very meritorious services to the town.

FOR THE CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

ABOLITION OF PATRONAGE.

"Qui sit Mæcenas, ut nemo quam sibi sortem,
"Seu ratio dederit, seu fors objecerit illa,
"Contentus vivat?" Hor. Sat. 1.

IT is a vulgar observation, but nevertheless a true one, "that many men are often not sensible of their own happ-"pineſs." In this free country, where every one is at liberty to think, and speak, and, I had almost said, act as he pleases, there were never wanting certain obscure, discontented people, who having never compared, and who are unable to compare, the laws and constitution of their own country with those of *any other*, are eternally endeavouring to fat us by the ears, under some affected pretence, either of reforming some abuse which they pretend, with great sagacity, to have discovered in the body politic, or by tampering with the introduction of some favourite new scheme, which may have taken entire possession of their own heads, and of theirs only.

In England, *civil liberty* has always been the engine which popular and factious leaders have employed to gain a favourite point, and to serve their party. But, in this country, we give ourselves no trouble about *civil* liberty; neither do I remember to have ever heard of any disturbance or commotion having taken place, or even of any *committee of citizens* being appointed, till within these few months, in consequence of our apprehensions on that score. The great business in *this* country is our *religious liberty*, or rather what is called, in the cant of fanaticism, the "*prosperity of our Sion.*" Half a dozen weavers, meeting over a bottle of strong ale, and being men totally unknown, even in the immediate neighbourhood of their own houses, that moment become enlightened sufficiently to settle the constitution of the Church; and, as their spiritual pride is naturally flattered with the idea of becoming saints and reformers, it is no wonder that we see advertisements upon advertisements, from every obscure corner, obtruded upon the Public, as if the whole world was as much taken up with these whims as the authors of them. When I see the country called upon "to rouse themselves in this *great* work," by these wretched Puritanical arts, and which nobody is giving themselves any concern about, it reminds me of the story of the footman, who, being lately married, desired his comrade to tell him frankly *what the world said of it!*

Arguments with such people as I am alluding to, would, I believe, be of little consequence; but it might not be improper for every man who sets up for a reformer in this country, to consider seriously with himself, whether the constitution, under which he has had the happiness to be protected, be worse or more faulty than any other in Europe, which he has either heard or read of; and, if it is, to point out to the world in what instances. But, on the other hand, if it be true, that the constitution and civil government of Great Britain is far superior to that of any other country we know of, it would be wise to sit down contented with our present situation, and not to allow so delicate and complicated a machine as the constitution of the state to be tampered with by such rude hands as seem now disposed to meddle with it.

As to our *religious* liberties, I know no nation under heaven where a man may be more easy upon that foot than in this. He may be of any religion he pleases, or of no religion at all; and, provided he lives peaceably and quietly, no mortal will give him the smallest disturbance. He may, if he thinks it proper, attend divine service in a church where the priest has been appointed by *a patron*; or, if he rather inclines to hear one placed by *the congregation*, there are conventicles in all quarters, and ghostly practitioners enow, from whom he will reap much spiritual comfort, and no small edification. In short, he has the most perfect and uncontrouled liberty of disposing of himself as he pleases, in the same manner as, if I should be attacked by some dangerous disease, I may either send for Dr William Cullen, or Dr James Grahame.

George's Square, Oct. 8. 1784. } RALPHO.

To the Printer of the Caledonian Mercury.

SIR,

BY inserting the following lines in your useful paper, you will greatly oblige your CONSTANT READER.

To Messr. W. R. *and* B. *Authors of the Answers to* I. D.'s *Epistle against* SCOTS POETRY.

MY ben'sons o' ye, knacky callans;
My feggs, ye shine our modern Allans;
There's nowther i' the Heigh or Lawlan's
Your maik, in faith;
Your verses need na' ha'd by hallins
For lack o' pith.

Ronse sa' me! bit ye mack me fain
To see auld Allan's days again,
An' hear ains mair the rural strain
O' Aiten reed;
Lang mat ye thram, withouten pain,
It dis me guid.

To hear ye wi' sic weal-wil'd words,
(As gleg as' cuttin's ony swords;)
Defen' our Scottish hauds frae cow'rds,
Sic as I. D.
May ye ne'er want weal-plenish'd boards
To fair him fae.

Fat forro' an' a cubic is he,
That wi' his croakin' 's fae bizzie?
Nae fairly his crab brain grow dizzie,
Fan he wi'd try
At sic bra' fangs to tak a vizzie,
Or coup sae high?

Altho' he is fae wondrous woggie,
He's bit, at best, a spitefu' roggie,
Wi' pow just like a gyzend coggie
Ay skailin' water;
Fat cares the moon to hear the doggie
Barkin' at her?

I trow ye've towz'l'd's herigawls
For yockin' wi' his tenscless sprawls;
The fowl thief rive him by the spawls,
A bumbaz'd buckie!
I mauna thole sic d-fart sauls,
They're far frae luckie.

It sets him weal, vile gawngin brock,
Sic weal-spun landart lays to mock,
Wi's hairum skairum, musty jock;
But, troth, I'm glade
He'll get (by middlin' wi' sic fowk)
His lowin laid.

Our kintra' leed is gay sublarran,
Jokie cracks, an' far frae barran;
Fan like o' him does fa' a yarrin,
He'll ken till's cost,
That it can gi'e his rigg a farrin'
Without a host.

Then till him yet, the fawcy lown!
An' dinna miss to claw his crown,
Till it send furth a hallow sownd
Like ony drum;
Let him nae sattle, up nor down,
Till he sing mum.

Fair fa' ye baith, ye hearty Billies;
Lang mat ye stend as couple's fillies,
An' skiel your verses aff like millies
Grindin' shillin';
Then up an' war them a', my Willies,
Gin ye be willin'.

My contanshie, sae weal ye rin,
Ye needna fear the prize to win;
But like o' me maun lag ahin',
I'm nae sae handy,
Tho' I subscrive, wi' little din,
Your's, SOUPLE SANDY.

Aberdeen, Oct. 2. 1784.

ARRIVED AT GREENOCK, Oct. 7. Mary and Charlotte, Adams, from Borrowstounness, for Glasgow, with wheat; Betty, Sharp, from Leith, for ditto, with iron and tallow.—8. Active, Jamieson, from Borrowstounness, for ditto, with sundries; Mercury, Kincaid, from ditto, for ditto, with sundries; Providence, Ross, from Leith, for ditto, with ditto; Jean, Brown, from ditto, for ditto, with ditto; Peggy and Betsey, Russel, from Petersburgh, with sundries; Providence, Alexander, from Alloa, with malt; Glasgow, Walker, from London, with goods.—9. Betty, Foreman, from Dundee, for Glasgow, with sundries.

SAILED, 9. Lady Charlotte, Ferrier, for Leith, with sundries.—10. Anne, Martin, for Limekills, with oats; William, Cowie, for Memel, in ballast.

SAILED FROM GRANGEMOUTH, Oct. 8. Nelly, Morrison, for Dublin, with goods; Elisabeth, Blair, for ditto, with ditto.

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Oct. 11. Concord, Porteous, from Dantzick, with wheat, &c.; Charles, Norie, from Memel, with logs, &c; Elisabeth, Miln, from ditto, with ditto; Margaret, Higgin, from Alloa, with whisky; Lady Charlotte, Ferrier, from Grangemouth, with oak, flax, &c.; Betsey, Clark, from Koningsberg, with wheat, &c.; Nesly, Stupart, from Longannat, with stones; Jean, Hoy, from ditto, with ditto; Jean, Napier, from Glasgow, light; Flora, Drummond, from Alloa, with bricks, &c.

SAILED, Several.

SHARES IN CARRON COMPANY.

TO be SOLD, by public roup or auction, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse in Edinburgh, upon Thursday the 9th day of December next, betwixt the hours of five and six o'clock afternoon,

TWENTY-EIGHT SHARES of L. 250 each, amounting to L. 7000 Sterling, of the Capital Stock, or Twenty-eight Six Hundredth Parts of the Iron Manufactory, or Works carried on at Carron, in the county of Stirling, North Britain, under the firm of "CARRON COMPANY," which belong to Ralph Lodge, Esq; late of Gray's Inn, London, and his creditors; with a proportional part of the whole Estates and Property, Furnaces, Forges, Reservoirs, Fixtures, and Appurtenances thereto belonging, and of the whole stock of Goods and Materials then on hand, which will be exposed in one or separate lots as may best suit the conveniency of persons intending to offer for the same.

The articles and conditions of roup and sale, and the rights of the foresaid shares, are to be seen in the hands of Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Charles Gascoigne, Esq; manager of Carron Company at Carron, Dr George Carlyle physician in Carlyle, and Mr George Allan attorney in Darlington, persons intending to offer may apply for information as to further particulars.

By the Right Honourable the Lord Provost, the Magistrates, and Council of the City of Edinburgh.

ON Wednesday the 3d day of November next, at four o'clock afternoon, in the High Judiciary Court-house,

THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES OF THE

CITY's COMMON GOOD,

Are to be SET for two years, after Martinmas next, viz.

1. Impost on Wines, and Merk per Pack.
2. Weigh-house of Edinburgh, and Leather Market Customs.
3. The Land Cloth, and Fleshmarket Customs, and the Tallow Beam Weighage.
4. The Customs of the House of Muir, and Sheep Flakes.
5. Fruit Market Customs, and Fruit Metts.
6. Meal and Corn Markets.
7. Causey-mail Customs and Shod Carts.
8. Fishmarket Customs.
9. Poultry and Bread Markets.
10. Veal Market Customs.
11. Weigh-house of Leith.
12. Fleshmarket of Leith.

The conditions of roup, to be seen at the City Clerk's Chamber.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of the deceased Mr WILLIAM KIRKPATRICK of Ellisland, one of the Principal Clerks of Session.

THE Arbiter having now pronounced his decreet arbitral, dividing the price and proceeds of Mr Kirkpatrick's estate and funds, the payment of the dividends will be made at the ensuing term of Martinmas next, betwixt and which time the creditors are requested to lodge their grounds of debt with Mr John Syme writer to the signet, agent for Mr Kirpatrick's trustees, so as proper discharges may be prepared.

Licenced Distilling in the Highlands.

Excise Office, Edinburgh, Sept. 27, 1784.

BY an Act passed in the last session of Parliament (entitled, "*An act "to discontinue, for a limited time, the payment of the duties upon Low "Wines and Spirits for Home Consumption, and for granting and securing the "due payment of other duties in lieu thereof*," &c.), it is, amongst other things, enacted, "That from and after the 1st day of October 1784, it shall be lawful to the Commissioners of his Majesty's Excise in *Scotland*, notwithstanding the several former acts and statutes which do at present subsist in behalf of, or in relation to the distilling or manufacturing spirits from corn, and also notwithstanding the provises and regulations herein before enacted, to authorise and empower, by commission under their hands, such number of persons as they shall judge proper and expedient, within the Highland parishes and districts of the several counties of *Orkney, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Argyle, Bute, Stirling, Lanark, Perth, Dumbarton, Aberdeen, Forfar, Kincardine, Banff, Nairn*, and *Murray*, to erect, keep, and work stills, the cubic contents of which, when the heads are on, may contain twenty gallons of *English* measure, and of no greater size or content, or of any number of gallons under the said content (except, in consequence of the population and quantity of grain in any particular parish or district, it may appear necessary to the said Commissioners to licence a still or stills from twenty to thirty gallons, and of no greater size or content), together with all necessary implements proportioned to the same; and to distill or draw off spirits from the barley, bear, or big, of the growth of the said parishes or districts, for one year, and for no longer or shorter space, from the date of the commission or licence, and so from year to year thereafter; and in such commission or licence to fix and ascertain the bounds and limits of the particular district within which the licence is to have effect; which persons so licenced shall, upon delivery of the said commissions, be obliged to pay into the receipt of the General Excise in the city of *Edinburgh*, the sum of TWENTY SHILLINGS for each English gallon of the content of such still specified by him, for the endurance of one year, in place of all rates and duties whatsoever, by this or any former act imposed upon distillers, or upon any materials or produce of distillation.

It is further enacted, That it shall not be lawful or allowable to the said Commissioners to grant certificates under this act to any person or persons who are tenants or tacksmen, unless such person or persons shall produce, with their application, a certificate subscribed by their real landlord or landlords, and also by a Justice of the Peace of the county where they live, recommending him, her, or them, as proper persons to receive such licences—Also, that it shall not be lawful to any person or persons whatsoever, within any of the places, parishes, or districts so described (excepting those who shall be licenced or commissioned in manner before directed, or distillers regularly entered, according to the the general laws of excise), to extract or distill any low wines or spirits from barley, corn, or grain of any kind, or other materials, by any method or process whatsoever, or to have in his, her, or their custody, any worm or still commonly used in distilling corn spirits, or any wash, low wines, or other prepared materials for distillation.

And for preventing of frauds and offences against the prohibitions by this act made, it is further enacted, That whatever person or persons shall be convicted of extracting or distilling any spirits from corn or other materials, or of having in his, her, or their custody, any worm or still commonly used in distilling corn spirits, he, she, or they shall forfeit and lose the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS for each offence; one moiety of which shall belong to the poor of the parish in which such offence shall be committed, and be paid to the kirk-treasurer or other receiver of charities upon their account, and the other moiety to the person or persons who shall inform of and sue for the same: And further, the still, worm, batch, and whole other utensils found therewith and belonging thereto, shall be forfeited and seized, and the value thereof divided by equal moieties; one moiety to the said poor of the parish, and the other moiety to the informer or prosecutor, in the same manner as is directed to be done with the said fine or penalty: And further, in case the said person or persons shall neglect or refuse to pay the said penalty when demanded, then the household furniture, implements, crop, and cattle, of the person or persons so convicted shall be taken in execution, and sold for payment of the said fine, the charges of recovery, and of making good the same, without regard to any right the landlord or other party may have or pretend to have therein, upon any account whatever: And in case no such effects be found, or that the effects actually found shall not produce the amount of the said penalty and charges, then the heritors of the parish in which the offence has been committed shall be obliged to pay the whole of the said penalty, or to make up the deficiency thereof, as the case may happen; as also, in the cases where the said heritors shall be liable or subjected, it shall be optional to the Board of Excise in *Scotland*, or to the prosecutor at whose instance execution issued, to sue any three of the said heritors they or he may judge proper, for payment of the said fine, or remainder of fine, and charges attending the same; and the heritors making payment shall have recourse and relief against all the other heritors in the said parish, and each of the said heritors shall pay according to the proportions, and in the same method, as that by which the stipend of the minister is levied and paid; providing also, that the person who holds the execution or diligence against the said effects, and is entitled to levy the said fine, may bring his action, and is to have execution against any three of the said heritors, jointly or severally, for payment of the sums due; and upon payment thereof, the said heritors shall have recourse against the other heritors of the parish for their respective proportions of the said sum; and the said heritors, upon payment, shall have action against the person and property of the principal offender; which offender, upon suffering himself to be imprisoned therefor, shall not be entitled to the benefit of *cessio bonorum*, neither shall the burghs be at liberty to discharge the said person or persons, in virtue of the act of the Parliament of Scotland commonly called the *act of grace*, or any other privilege of the law, but the said persons shall suffer imprisonment as fraudulent offenders against and debtors to his Majesty's revenue: As also providing, that it shall be lawful for the said Commissioners of Excise, by the tenor of the licences to be by them granted, to restrict the person or persons, receivers of the same, to reside in such particular places of the said counties, places, or districts, as to the said Commissioners shall seem proper for answering the purposes hereby intended, the said places being always at the distance of ten miles (according to the computation of the country) at the least from any entered or exciseable distillery; and the persons so licensed by them shall be obliged, ten days before the expiration of the current commission, to renew the same, and pay the monies respectively due therefor; providing, that in case the persons so authorised shall neglect to take out new commissions, as is hereby directed, and continue notwithstanding to distill spirits, such persons shall forfeit and lose the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, and shall not be capable of being again licenced, and the Commissioners shall authorise other persons in their places; providing also, that in the cases where new commissions shall be issued to other persons upon account of the neglect of the distiller formerly licensed, such person, if alive, or, if deceased, his heirs, executors, or other representatives shall be obliged to deliver up the still and other implements belonging thereto, to the excise officer of the district, upon payment of the value thereof, to be determined by any two of the nearest Justices of the Peace resident at the time, one to be named by the officer, and the other by the said person or his representatives; and upon the delay or refusal of such delivery or nomination of a Justice, it shall be lawful for the officer to seize upon the said still and implements, and to have the same valued by any two Justices of the Peace in the bounds, and to consign the value thereof in the hands of the Sheriff-clerk, or the Clerk of the Peace of the county, to be by them made forthcoming to the persons having right, at their own risk; and the said still and implements are to be at the disposal of the Commissioners of Excise.

And still more effectually to answer the purposes before expressed, it is enacted, That no spirits manufactured by such licenced distiller shall be exported, or carried, or sold, out of the bounds of the several counties, districts, parishes, or places before described; and in case any such spirits shall be found out of the said bounds, the same shall be *ipso facto* forfeited, and are hereby directed to be seized, and treated according to the rules of excise in common cases of forfeiture; providing also, that it shall not be lawful to the said licenced distillers to keep, have, or use more than one still, or to remove the same to any other place, contrary to the tenor or direction of their respective licences; as also, that it shall not be lawful for such licenced distillers to use or consume any other grain than the growth or produce of the parish or district (to be mentioned and described in the licence to be taken out in manner aforesaid) where he resides; neither it shall be lawful to him, her, or them, to purchase spirits from one another, or to purchase or receive into their stock spirits made by any other persons whatsoever; and in case of any offence against this prohibition, and due conviction thereof, the said persons shall forfeit the sum of ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, one moiety whereof shall go to the poor of the parish where the offence shall be committed, and the other moiety to the informer: And further, that the said distillers, upon such conviction, shall lose the benefit of his, her, or their licences, and be incapable of having the same renewed, and shall also forfeit his, her, or their still or implements, the value whereof shall be divided between the poor of the parish and the informer in the same manner as the penalty aforesaid; which penalties are to be levied on the goods of the distillers, and, failing of goods sufficient for that purpose, their persons are to be imprisoned and detained, without the benefit of the *cessio bonorum*, or the act for the relief of the royal burghs, commonly called the *act of grace*, or other relief whatever; providing also, that if any such licenced tenant, possessor, or tacksman of land, shall be convicted of wilfully keeping or working a still larger or of more content than is specified in his licence, or of keeping or working two or more stills, contrary to the foregoing prohibition, then, and in that case, the immediate landlord or proprietor of the ground or place upon which the said fraud has been committed, shall be obliged to make good the penalty, or remainder thereof, after the sale of the offender's goods in manner before mentioned, reserving to the said landlords due relief against the persons and properties of their said offending tenants, in the same manner as is herein before provided for relief of the heritors of the parish against unlicenced and fraudulent distillers within their bounds.

It is further enacted, That it shall be lawful to the said Commissioners of Excise to withdraw all or any of the licences granted by them, at any time they shall judge proper, or to refuse to renew or continue the same; providing, that if such licences shall be withdrawn during the currency thereof, without any fault or offence proven upon the holder thereof, he, she, or they shall be entitled to be repaid of a proportion of the monies advanced by them, correspondent to the time which may be unexpired at the notice of such licence being withdrawn; but the still and implements are, in that case, to be given up, valued, and paid for, as above directed.

And, in the last place, for punishing the negligent, and encouraging the diligent officers of excise, within the counties before described, it is enacted, That if any officer shall discover and seize unlicenced stills, or stills kept by persons licenced of greater content than twenty gallons *English* measure, or otherwise, as is before mentioned, when the heads are on as aforesaid, or more than one still in the custody of such person, or give information of such frauds, so as the offenders shall be convicted thereof, such officer shall be entitled to a REWARD of TEN POUNDS Sterling for every still so seized, or information given, to be paid him with the next salary due; and the sum of Five Pounds shall be deducted out of the salary of the officer who did duty for three months in the said district preceding, and in whose time the said frauds were committed, and allowed to remain undiscovered."

In pursuance of the above recited statute, the COMMISSIONERS of EXCISE do hereby give public notice, that they are now ready to receive applications and certificates for LICENCING DISTILLERS in the Highland parts of the counties before mentioned, from and after the 1st of October 1784, agreeably to the several provisions and regulations in the act of Parliament for that purpose; such application to be made in writing, and addressed, "To the Commissioners or their Secretary, at the Chief Office of Excise in *Edinburgh*."

By Order of the Commissioners,
JOHN THOMSON, Secretary.

MAREDANT's DROPS,

Late SURGEON NORTON's,

Prepared by his Successor, Mr JOHN HAYMAN.

Abstract from the London Papers of the 19th July 1783.

"ON Tuesday last a cause came on to be tried in Westminster-hall before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, wherein the plaintiff, Mrs Norton, was nonsuited. In the course of this trial, which lasted several hours, it came out in evidence, That the immense sum of 8000l. had been cleared in one year only by the sale of Maredant's Antiscorbutic Drops; and that Mr Norton, the inventor, had in his lifetime communicated the invaluable secret of the composition to his late chief assistant, Mr Hayman, which stamps what may be termed a Legal Sanction on his preparation of that medicine."

Pimpled faces, scurf, and all eruptions of the skin, as well as the most fœtid and corrosive ulcers, are daily cured by these universally esteemed drops.

They strengthen the stomach, create appetite, perfect digestion, prevent the accumulation of wind (causing headachs, &c.), and are excellently restorative to decaying constitutions.

They are sold in square bottles (at 5s. 5d. new duty included), with this inscription moulded on the glass, viz. "Maredant's Drops, late Norton's, by John Hayman, his successor."

Each direction bill is signed by Mr Hayman, who will answer letters for advice, or may be consulted gratis, at his own house in Queen street, Golden-square, London, every Tuesday and Thursday.

Messrs HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. (where many certificates of cures may be referred to) continue SOLE Agents for vending these esteemed drops in EDINBURGH.

They may also be had of Mr Angus M'Donald jeweller, Glasgow; Mr A. Wylie druggist, Dumfries; Mr Garden druggist, Aberdeen; Mr Phorson, Berwick; Mr Jollie, Carlisle; Miss Furnas, Wigton; Mr Graham, Alnwick; and of Mr Humble or Mr Hodgson, Newcastle.

N. B. That efficacious nervous remedy called VANDOUR's PILLS, the legal property of Mr Hayman, may likewise be had as above, at 2s. 5d. per box, duty included,

By Authority of the Court of Session,

TO be Sold by public roup, within the Parliament or New Session House of Edinburgh, on Wednesday the 1st day of December next, between the hours of four and five afternoon,

The LANDS of WESTER RYND, lying in

the parish of Rynd and county of Perth, the proven rent whereof, after all deductions, is 365l. 6s. and the upset price is appointed to be 4132l. 10s. Sterling, being 23 years purchase of said rent. They consist of about 200 acres Scots measure, and give a freehold qualification.

This estate is situate upon the river Earn, about one mile above its junction with the Tay, and as much below the bridge of Earn, and is distant about three computed miles from the town of Perth, to which there is easy communication by good roads, or by the river, which is navigable by vessels of considerable burden for some miles above these Lands.

The greatest part of the estate is surrounded by the river Earn, which forms a peninsula, containing about 100 acres, upon the neck whereof is situated a neat and commodious Mansion-house adjoining, whereto are office-houses, dove-cot, garden, and two large orchyards, well stored with fruit trees of various kinds, and of the best qualities.—The house and orchyards are well sheltered with barren planting, which, with the timber upon the banks of the river, consisting chiefly of oaks, ash, and remarkably fine Laburnums, are very valuable.

Within the bounds of the estate are four Salmon-fishings, presently very low rented. The grounds are also low set, paying at present only about 16 shillings per acre; whereas the Lands in the neighbourhood, though of no better quality, give from 35 to 40 shillings per acre.

The purchaser may have immediate access to the mansion house, &c. and about 30 acres of the land; and a considerable part of the price may remain in his hands.

For further particulars, enquire of John Young, junior, writer in Edinburgh.

FOR HAMBURGH,
The New Brigantine ANN,
JAMES MARTIN, Master,

Presently lying at Grangemouth, will sail on or before the 25th curt. and will lay to Goods at Hamburgh for any port in the N to be unloaded at Leith or Grangemouth freight or passage, apply to Henry Grangemouth.

N. B. If any quantity of Goods offers outwards from Leith Anne will call in Leith Roads for them.

SALE OF LANDS IN GALLOWAY.

TO be SOLD by voluntary roup, within the King's-Arms Tav in Dumfries, on Wednesday the tenth of November 1784, betwi the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands and Estate of SPOTTS, comprehending Heritage, ly within the parish of Urr, and stewartry of Kirkcudbright, the re of which amounts to - - - L. 344 8

From which, deducting for King's supply, minister's stipend, and school salary, - - - 9 4

Remains of clear rent, L. 335 4

The lands hold blench of the Crown, and give a vote for a mem of Parliament on valuation, being rated at 404l. Scots in the books of the county. They are pleasantly situated on the river of within twelve measured miles of Dumfries, and the great military to Portpatrick goes through part of them. There is a well frequen mill, and well stocked pigeon-house, on the estate.

Within the grounds there is an extensive fund of Marle, lately ac accessible by an effectual drain, and the harbour of Dub of Hal within about two miles; so that few estates lie better for improv ment, or for exporting produce. As the Farms are just now mo out of lease, and the soils are good, with a little money laid out, rental may be considerably increased, and even without any expence the proprietor; the rents will rise on new leases, the Farms being good condition and well tenanted.

The proprietor has right to the teinds, and they are also valued and as the minister lately obtained an augmentation of his stipend, there can no additional charge come on the estate on that account, for many years, if ever.

☞ It well deserves the attention of purchasers, that there hath lately been discovered in the lands some veins of very promising lead-ore, which have been surveyed by two judges in mining, and by them declared to afford very encouraging hopes of a lead mine, and may be wrought at an easy expence.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and articles of roup, may be seen in the hands of Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, Edinburgh, also a copy of the articles and inventory in the hands of Thomas Stoddart writer in Dumfries. And any person wishing to be informed of further particulars, or to make a private bargain, may apply to the proprietor William Riddick of Corbieton, at Dumfries, or William Macdowall accountant in Dumfries, who will show the tacks, plans, and measurement of the estate.

LANDS IN ANNANDALE.

TO be SOLD, by public roup, within the King's Arms Tavern Dumfries, on Wednesday the 27th day of October curt. between the hours of four and six o'clock afternoon,

ALL and WHOLE the LANDS of HOTTS, Betwixt the-Waters, Foultoun, and Whitelees, with the pertinents, lying in the parish of Middlebie, stewartry of Annandale, and sheriffdom of Dumfries.

The present yearly rent of these lands is 148 l. 2 s. 3 d.; and in two years it rises to 153 l. 2 s. 3 d. Sterling. The tenants pay all public and other burdens, except the stipend, which is 1 l. 4 s. 3 d. yearly. The tacks are all nearly expired; and when the lands are let again, they will give considerable rises of rent.

The Mansion-house and Garden, with about twenty acres of land are presently out of lease. The lands hold of a subject superior, in payment of a trifling feu duty.

The proprietors have a complete right to the teinds.

The above estate consists of about 450 acres, mostly arable, and capable of great improvement, from its contiguity to lime, having abundance for limestone on the adjoining lands of Nether Albie, and lying within a mile of the lime quarries of Blacketrigg, and having plenty of peat for burning lime and fewel.

There is a large quantity of valuable old timber on the lands of Betwixt the waters, which will be sold either separately or with the premisses, as purchasers may incline.

The Mansion-house is pleasantly situated, with good offices, kitchen-garden, and orchard, and the farm-houses upon the lands are mostly new and in good order.

They lie about two miles distant from the great turnpike-road leading from Carlisle to Moffat to Glasgow and Edinburgh, within a mile of the turnpike-road from Annan to Langholm, six miles from the sea port of Annan, and four from the market-town of Ecclefechan.

The articles of roup and progress of writs (which is perfectly clear with the searches of incumbrances, rental, &c. are in the hands of Alexander Young writer in Edinburgh: the tacks and plans of the estate are lodged with Mr George Richardson at Perfbyhall, who will show the lands, and copies of the articles and rental with James Graham writer in Dumfries; to any of whom persons wanting further information may apply.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.
PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Defluctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared* by T. GREENOUGH, *Chymist* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevents their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being spurious.

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Spanish [illegible]
There would then be some pretence to send an [illegible]